

SLOAN, YOUNG, CAMPBELL THESE ARE HARD TO BEAT AND ARE WELL CHOSEN

People of Arizona Should Congratulate
Themselves on the Choice of Such
Trustworthy Men As
Officials

WASHINGTON, April 8.—(Special.)—President Taft sent to the Senate the names of Richard E. Sloan, for governor of Arizona; George U. Young to be Territorial secretary, and John H. Campbell for associate justice of Arizona.

Immediately after the nominations Judge Sloan started for New York. He will remain there a day or two and then start for Prescott, accompanied by J. C. Adams of Phoenix. I. T. Stoddard says these appointments were the best possible and will give eminent satisfaction.

Judge Richard E. Sloan, Arizona's next governor, is one of the most conspicuous figures in the history of jurisprudence in Arizona. Endowed by nature with strong mental qualities, a keen, logical power of resolving knotty problems of law, he is well adapted to his chosen field of endeavor. His career at the bar has been one of the greatest honors, and for many years he has been known far and wide for his sterling integrity and fearless loyalty to his convictions of right and justice.

The patriotic and worthy family represented by Judge Sloan is an old and honored one in the United States. It originated in the northern part of Ireland several generations ago, and our subject's great-grandfather, Richard Sloan, was the founder of the line in America. Settling in South Carolina, his son Richard, and grandson Richard, in the direct line of descent, were there born and dwelt. His son Richard Sloan was a participant in the Revolutionary War, and spent his life upon a South Carolina plantation, and his son, in turn, Richard Sloan, held a captaincy in the war of 1812. Captain Sloan was a staunch Presbyterian and was opposed to the slavery system, for which reason he joined a colony and located some land in Preble county, Ohio, there passing the rest of his life.

The parents of Judge Sloan are Dr. Richard and Mary (Caldwell) Sloan, the former born in South Carolina, and the latter near Hamilton, Ohio, though her father, Nathan Caldwell, also was a native of South Carolina. She is of Scotch-Irish extraction, and her grandfather, Capt. William Caldwell, of the state just mentioned, and a planter of prominence, held a commission as an officer in the war for independence. He died in Ohio. Nathan Caldwell was one of the pioneers of the Buckeye State and owned a valuable farm adjacent to Hamilton. He was accidentally drowned in the Miami River.

Dr. Richard Sloan was graduated in the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati and for many years was actively engaged in practice at Preble county, Ohio. A strong abolitionist, he was identified with the Whig party until the Republicans were organized, when he joined their ranks. Mr. Sloan had been previously married, and his son by that union, Joseph G., served in the Forty-seventh Ohio volunteers during the Civil war and now resides in Pawnee City, Neb.

Judge Sloan was born on the farm near Oxford, Ohio, June 22, 1857, and was reared in that state. An apt student, he pursued a course in Monmouth College, where he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1877, and later the degree of Master of Arts was bestowed upon him. For about a year he taught in a preparatory school and at that time took up legal studies under the supervision of Mr. James, of Hamilton, Ohio. In 1878 he went to Denver, Colo., where he continued his researches in legal lore, also being employed on the "Rocky Mountain News" as a journalist. In 1879 he went to Leadville, and later became a temporary resident of the mining camp of Breckenridge. Remaining in that locality until January, 1882, he then concluded to return to the law.

Matriculating in the Cincinnati (Ohio) Law College, he was graduated there in 1884 and started on an extended trip through the west and northwest. In the autumn he located in Phoenix, Ariz., and remained there about two years, engaged in law practice.

He then removed to Florence, and in the autumn of 1886 was elected district attorney of Pinal county. In 1888 he was honored by election to the council of the fifteenth general assembly of Arizona and in that session served as chairman of the judiciary committee and was a member of several other committees. In October, 1889, under the appointment of President Harrison, he was installed as associate justice of the Supreme Court; with his headquarters at Tucson he presided over the first judicial district which then embraced the territory now comprised in Pima, Cochise, Graham and Santa Cruz counties.

June 1, 1894, after he had made a splendid record on the bench, Judge Sloan stepped down into the private walks of life, owing to the change in the administration. Having carefully considered the matter, he decided to make Prescott the place of his future residence, and arriving here, at once embarked upon a practice which steadily increased in importance. In July, 1897, he was again honored by the chief executive of the United States, and under his appointment assumed once more the arduous duties of an associate justice of the Supreme Court of Arizona. Since that time he has served in the fourth judicial district, which embraces the counties of Yavapai, Mohave, Coconino, Apache and Navajo. Naturally, the extensive mining interests of this territory have engaged his earnest attention, and besides having made investments in mining property, has made a special study of the laws relating to the subject.

In Hamilton, Ohio, Judge Sloan married Miss Mary Brown, one of the native daughters of that place. Her father, William E. Brown, a successful member of the local bar, is now the president of the Second National Bank of Hamilton.

WILL REGULATE THE SALE OF MILK

(From Friday's Daily)

That Prescott physicians fear bad results from prescribing cows' milk to invalids and sick babies, was the startling statement made to the city council last night by Dr. H. T. Southworth, city health officer, in urging the passage of a milk regulation ordinance, embodying recommendations submitted by him and supported by the Yavapai medical association. The matter was referred to the city attorney, with instructions to draft an ordinance in line with the recommendations.

The proposed ordinance will provide that no milk producer or vendor shall offer for sale any milk without a permit from the board of health. Cows shall be groomed daily and their udders washed and dried before milking. Milks cans must be sterilized daily and no person will be employed milking who is afflicted with any infectious disease. Milk shall be kept at or below 60 degrees, Fahr., until delivered and no milk shall be delivered after 9 o'clock in the morning or before 5 o'clock in the evening.

Milk delivered in quantities less than a gallon shall be delivered in the regulation milk bottle, well corked, having the name of the dairy, the date and hour of milking placed thereon. All milk shall be delivered to the customer less than 18 hours after milking.

Adulterated milk is defined as milk containing more than 88 per cent water or fluids, less than 12 per cent milk solids or less than 3 per cent cream or butter fat. The sale of milk drawn from cows fed on swill or slop, distillery waste or any substance in a state of fermentation or putrefaction will be prohibited.

War was declared on untagged dogs. Alderman Head declared that they were the greatest pests of the city and advocated the raising of the price of male dog tags from \$3 to \$5 and the female tag from \$6 to \$15. Alderman Hughes believed the prices named too high but agreed with Alderman Head that something should be done to keep the pests from roaming the streets. He said that several complaints had

been made to him by mailcarriers who had been attacked by dogs in the discharge of their official duties. Mayor Goldwater suggested that Uncle Sam protected the mail carriers by allowing them to refuse to deliver mail at any house where a dog was allowed the freedom of the front yard. Clerk Moden, who resides in one of the exclusive residence sections of Nob Hill on North Mount Vernon avenue, said that he was deaf from the howling at night of dogs kept by a neighbor in the spring and early summer months. His remarks betrayed the fact that he was not a very enthusiastic dog fancier. Chief of Police Prince was asked why he did not employ a dog catcher and replied that he was unable to secure the services of one. He added that he had very bad luck last year with his dogcatchers, one dying after being thrown through the floor of a partially constructed building, the other landing in jail on a misdemeanor charge. Further discussion of the dog question was postponed until the next regular meeting, when the baying of the festive canine at the new May moon may arouse the council to the need of definite action.

Alderman Belcher delivered an address on the necessity of the immediate construction of a number of street crossings. He advocated granite crossings. The city surveyor was instructed to draft specifications for stone and concrete crossings.

The election of A. A. Johns as chief, J. H. Robinson, assistant chief, and Lyle Sharpneck, secretary, of the fire department, was confirmed by the council and warrants in the amount of \$60 each drawn in favor of the four volunteer fire companies for the year 1908.

A petition from Charles B. Howard praying for a reduction in license for electric shows from \$30 to \$15 a month was read and filed.

The Union Oil Company of California was awarded the contract to furnish fuel oil for the ensuing year at \$1.75 cents a barrel for oils of 14 gravity and \$1.84 a barrel for oils of 18 gravity.

City Physician Southworth reported seven births and five deaths in March and Chief of Police Prince reported that the street car lights produced no shadows 103 hours in the month of March and 220 hours in the month of February.

City Treasurer E. A. Blackburn reported a cash balance in the treasury April 1 of \$18,982.04, and City Recorder Farley reported the collection of \$310 in fines.

City Assessor and Tax Collector Williams collected \$2.50 in taxes, \$578.40 in license, and \$2,592.53 in water rents in March.

Waterworks Superintendent Hall reported that 721,000 gallons of water had been pumped into the reservoir from Del Rio in February and the flow of the Miller pipe line 5,112,400 gallons. Prescott meters registered 2,995,925 gallons, Fort Whipple meter 660,858 gallons, the city sewers 673,920 gallons, the loss being 1,404,697 gallons.

Water billed out in Prescott amounted to \$2,086.25, and Fort Whipple \$66.08, making the total revenue of the water system \$2,152.33. The expenses of the department amounted to \$1,466.75.

Adjournment followed the allowance of the regular monthly bills.

GOOD SILVER ORE

Duffner Group on Silver Creek Is Promising Well

Down in Cochise county the Duffner group is making a promising showing. It is being worked by Homer Prickett and associates of Douglas. Already one foot of silver ore has been encountered in an incline shaft having a vertical depth of about 25 feet from the surface. What values in silver are contained, is not known, but it is evidently good ore, carrying little if any copper.

This shaft is sunk on a promising contact of lime and porphyry, on the north side of the hill.

The work done by Mr. Prickett since taking over the property has been confined to this shaft, and a tunnel which is now in about 330 feet, with about 30 feet yet to be run before reaching the contact. The vertical depth in the tunnel would then be about 200 feet, according to estimates that have been made; and the contact would be reached at some distance from the shaft, and not under it.

It is planned to continue the tunnel to the contact, where ore is expected to be found.

MINERS MEET AND ADJOURN

PHILADELPHIA, April 9.—The conference of the anthracite operators and United Mine Workers officials today adjourned without any action being taken. They will meet again tomorrow. There will be no strike or suspension of mining, according to the miners workers officials.

GREAT ACTRESS MODJESKA DEAD

HER BODY WILL LIE IN STATE AT
LOS ANGELES AND AFTER-
WARDS BURIED IN
POLAND

SANTA ANA, April 8.—Madame Modjeska, the great tragedienne, died at 10 o'clock this morning at her Bay Island home at Newport on the coast 70 miles from Los Angeles. She was unconscious six days, her condition showing remarkable vitality. Her body was brought to Los Angeles today, where it will be placed in a vault for a short time, and then taken by her husband to Poland.

Both Modjeska and her husband were exiled from Poland many years ago. The decision to take the body to the home of her birth, gave rise to the question whether the Russian government would permit this. The Russian embassy at Washington stated that so far as known no objection would be made by the Russian government, because the exile only applies to Russian Poland and not to Austrian Poland, in which the city of Cracow is located.

Madame Helena Modjeska, who, with Sarah Bernhardt and Duse formed the triple constellation of the greatest actresses of her time, was born in Cracow, Austrian Poland, October 12, 1844. Her father, whose name was Benda, was a Polish patriot, a man of great refinement and musical ability, who taught music to support himself and his family. He died while Helena was still a child, but left his family in a fairly comfortable condition. At an early age Helena gave evidence of a singular intensity of feeling and an unusual interest for the stage. She was seven years old when her mother took her to the theater for the first time. Little Helena became so excited over the performance that her mother did not consider it advisable for many years to allow her to see another theatrical performance.

That first visit to the theater had awakened in Helena an unconquerable desire to act and she and her brothers and sisters improvised at their home a theater, where the most wonderfully imaginative dramas were performed. Helena was sent to a convent for her education and there she attracted the attention of the nuns by her dramatic talent. While she was at the convent her family was greatly impoverished by fire and Helena decided to make her living on the stage. She found small engagements, but did not attract notice nor win encouraging success. Finally she married her elderly guardian, an actor named Modrzewski, who soon afterward died, leaving her with scant means and a baby son, named Ralph. This boy later came to the United States with his mother and is now a well-known civil engineer in Chicago.

After the death of her husband, in 1865, Mme. Modrzewski returned to Cracow, where her family still resided, and obtained a position in a stock company. She worked hard and continued her studies under the direction of the friendly stage manager. In 1867 the younger Dumas asked her to come to Paris to play the part of Camille, but her French was too imperfect and she did not succeed. While playing an engagement in Posen Mme. Modrzewski met Count C. Dzeneta Chlapowski, the editor of a newspaper in the Polish language. He fell desperately in love with her and married her in September, 1868. That same year she played in Warsaw, where she achieved a remarkable success in her art. For two months her performances were met by a series of ovations by her enthusiastic compatriots.

In the following year her husband settled in Warsaw, where she continued her stage successes, adding seven or eight new parts to her repertoire every year. The hard work gradually undermined her physical strength and in 1870 she was compelled to abandon the stage for a long rest. After a long illness the doctors recommended to her a sea voyage and in 1876 she and her husband, accompanied by a number of friends, came to the United States. They visited the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia and then continued their trip to California, where they intended to found a Polish colony.

The colony plan failed, however, and Mme. Modrzewski-Chlapowski decided to return to the stage to earn a livelihood. She went to San Francisco, where she began to study English, with a view of going upon the American stage. In six months she mastered the language and, with the assistance of McCullough, the actor-manager, she was given the opportunity to make her debut in "Adrienne Lecouvreur." Her success was beyond all expectation and immediately after the performance Sargent engaged her for two years. For obvious reasons she changed her former stage name to the simpler form "Modjeska," under which she became known throughout the United States.

After a successful engagement Mme. Modjeska returned to her native country, where she met with an enthusiastic reception. No effort was spared to persuade her to settle permanently in Poland, but she preferred to remain in America, visiting her native country from time to time. Even these occasional visits were made impossible about fifteen years ago, when the Russian authorities prohibited her from entering Poland, for fear that her presence would lead to anti-Russian demonstrations on the part of the excited Polish people.

About five years ago her failing health compelled Mme. Modjeska to retire from the stage and seek rest on her beautifully situated and picturesque ranch, known as Arden, in Orange county, California. Her estate is located in the mountains near Los Angeles, at the end of a picturesque canyon and comprises about four hundred acres. There she spent the last years of her life with her husband, leaving her charming home only occasionally to take part in charitable performances or patriotic celebrations of her Polish compatriots.

GOLD ORE OF GLOBE SEARCH FOR IT IS HOT

The search for gold in some sections of the famous Globe district is being prosecuted along intelligent and systematic lines and it would not surprise the Silver Belt if a number of good-paying gold propositions were early opened in this immediate vicinity and that, sooner or later, there will be an epidemic of gold fever.

Encouraging reports continue to come from the gold fields in Lost Gulch and Gold Gulch, where high grade ore has been uncovered recently, and where float of fabulous richness has been found. Miners in these gulches for years have made better than wages in placer pursuits along the mountain streams, indicating a strong lead somewhere to be discovered. In fact, these gold indications are attracting the attention of capital and during the past year a number of strong companies have been organized with plenty of money behind them for development purposes and the outcome of their endeavor will be awaited with keen interest. That gold exists in the two gulches specified there is no longer doubt, and we predict that at no distant day gold from this locality will add to the fame of the district.

Another section equally as promising and where there is unusual activity at present is in the Pinal foothills to the west and southwest of the city. A shaft driven to a depth of fifty-four feet is in fine iron and sulphide ores, carrying gold values from \$10 to \$27, while ore of a similar character, encountered in the breast of a one-hundred-foot tunnel runs from \$10 to \$150 in gold values and has every indication of permanency. At this prospect actual systematic development work is going on, and the mine will soon be in the regular shipping list. A recent smelter run of a carload from this tunnel gave returns of \$10 per ton in gold with a free smelter run made possible by the high-grade fluxing ore. The owners of this property are satisfied that they have a gold mine and are spending thousands of dollars in development work.

It is hoped that with deep mining in the three districts mentioned, that copper will be encountered, but it is always added that enough gold will be found to pay the expenses of mining. Should this prognostication prove true it should encourage mining in these sections, especially in the Pinal foothills, where good wagon roads have already been established and the distance from the city is not great.—Silver Belt.

PROMINENT TEXAN DIES

Father of John Neville, After an Active Life, Passes Away

(From Saturday's Daily) John Neville of this city received the sad news of the death of his father, Zachariah L. Neville, from Texas, yesterday.

Zachariah L. Neville was a native of Virginia and 76 years old. After reaching his majority in his native state, he married and moved to Alabama. Later he moved to Texas, where he purchased a large cotton plantation and resided until his death. He was a leading citizen of the county of the Lone Star State in which he had resided since the close of the Civil War.

His wife and eleven sons and daughters survive. All of his children are living with the exception of one son, who died of apoplexy in San Antonio a few years ago while serving as sheriff of his county.

Mr. Neville served with distinction in the Confederate army four years during the Civil War. The remains were interred in Hershey cemetery, Angleton, Texas.

COURT DENIES JUDGMENT

(From Saturday's Daily) Attorneys T. G. Norris and John Mason Ross, of the law firm of Norris and Ross (and City Attorney Reese M. Ling arrived home last night from Kingman, where they attended the hearing of the case of Farnsworth et al. versus the Tom Reed Gold Mining Company. The court denied the motion of plaintiffs for judgment in the pleadings.

Chief Justice Kent, who presided at the Kingman term of court in place of Associate Justice Sloan, absent in Washington, D. C., passed through here last night on his way home to Phoenix. He adjourned court in Kingman yesterday.

NATION ARISES IN SOUTH AFRICA

A COMMONWEALTH TO INCLUDE
CAPE COLONY, THE TRANS-
VAAL, NATAL AND
ORANGE.

LONDON, April 9.—The new South African Commonwealth is soon to become an accomplished fact. According to cable dispatches from Cape Town, the parliaments of Cape Colony, the Transvaal, Natal and Orange River Colony will take action on the constitution recently formulated by a special body of representatives.

Next June the union convention again will meet to put the finishing touches to the plan of government, which then will be brought to London for imperial approval and for the King's signature.

Indications are that the new government will be strongly centralized. It will follow the Canadian rather than the American or Australian plan in reserving all powers not specially delegated to the provinces. Practically all the interests and affairs of the provinces are placed in the hands of a central parliament the purely local and administrative business of each province only being in the hands of a provincial council, which is also subject finally to the authority of the central parliament. This plan is a radical departure from the methods of the home country and of the other colonial federations and was decided upon evidently with a view to avoiding the confusions, the contradictions, and the frequent arbitrary effects of party government.

The suffrage in the new commonwealth is to be exercised throughout, in all elections, local and general, and in the secondary election for members of the upper house of parliament, in accordance with the principle of "proportional representative with the single transferable vote." By this principle a voter, for instance, in the Transvaal, with thirty-six representatives, could vote either once for each candidate or give two votes for the eighteen he should select. The result would be that no considerable minority would be without representation fairly proportioned to its strength.

The principle of equality in the upper house, as in the United States senate, is applied in the South African constitution, but not completely. Each of the four provinces chooses eight senators through the vote of its provincial council and its members of the assembly, or lower house, and to these are added eight senators nominated by the governor general in council. The members of the house of assembly are chosen by the provinces substantially according to the adult male European population. The natives who now have the vote are not to be deprived of it, but none can attain it in the future, and they are not eligible to the parliament.

The constitution is necessarily in the form of an act of the British Parliament, but amendments to some of its provisions may at any time be made by the parliament of South Africa, and any of them may be changed at any time by a two-thirds vote of the assembly and senate in joint session. Both English and Dutch are made official languages. All laws and documents are to be published in each alike, and either may be used in debates or court proceedings.

The parliament will meet in the assembly building at Cape Town. The government offices are to be at Pretoria, the capital of the Transvaal, while the supreme court and other high courts will be established in the chief city of the Orange River Colony, Bloemfontein. The railroads, seaports, etc., are to be managed by a commission at cost, and foreign commerce is to be apportioned; the Transvaal, through Delagoa Bay, getting 50 per cent, Natal 30, and Cape Colony 20.

MAY HAVE TWELFTH JUROR

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—Eleven jurors have been sworn to try the case of Patrick Calhena and the twelfth man was temporarily accepted today by both sides. He will undergo further examination Monday, at which time the trial will continue.

STANDARD CASE CLOSES

ST. LOUIS, April 9.—The Standard Oil Company's lawyers completed their arguments today. Attorney Kellogg will sum up for the government tomorrow, and the court will then take the case under advisement.